



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

August 25, 2022

Rebecca Clemmer  
Regulatory Manager  
Arysta LifeScience North America LLC  
c/o UPL NA Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Ste. 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Flucarbazono-sodium  
Product Name: EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE  
EPA Registration Number: 70506-497 (previously 66330-391)  
Application Date: 03/31/2020  
Decision Number: 561211

Dear Ms. Clemmer:

The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Flucarbazono-sodium Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently

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approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

If you have any questions about this letter, please contact DeMariah Koger by phone at (202)-566-2288, or via email at [koger.demariah@epa.gov](mailto:koger.demariah@epa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Linda Arrington", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Linda Arrington, Branch Chief  
Risk Management and Implementation Branch 4  
Pesticide Re-Evaluation Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

[Text in brackets is optional]

FLUCARBAZONE-SODIUM	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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# EVEREST® 2.0

## HERBICIDE

FOR POSTEMERGENCE CONTROL OF WILD OAT, GREEN FOXTAIL AND OTHER GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS IN SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT

INGREDIENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ % BY WT.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Flucarbazone-sodium:

4,5-Dihydro-3-methoxy-4-methyl-5-oxo-N-[[2-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]sulfonyl]-1H-

1,2,4-triazole-1-carboxamide, sodium salt ..... 35.0%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: ..... 65.0%

TOTAL: ..... 100.0%

This formulation contains 3.5 lb of Flucarbazone-Sodium active ingredient per gallon (419 g ai/l).

Read entire label before use

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque á alguien para que se la explique á usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

[See inside booklet for additional First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use]

FIRST AID	
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>Note To Physician:</b> No specific antidote is available. Treat the patient symptomatically.	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
<b>FOR 24-HOUR MEDICAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CALL Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Safety at 1-866-673-6671.</b>	
<b>FOR 24-HOUR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY (Spill, leaks, fire, exposure or accident) CALL CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300.</b>	

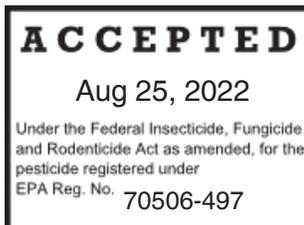
For Product Use Information Call 1-866-761-9397

EPA Registration No. 70506-497

EPA Est. No.:

NET CONTENTS:

UPL NA Inc.  
630 Freedom Business Center, Suite 402  
King of Prussia, PA 19406



## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**CAUTION:** Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of materials such as butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, or nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR §170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinseate. Do not allow sprays to drift onto adjacent desirable plants.

**NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

**GROUNDWATER ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**SURFACE WATER ADVISORY STATEMENT:** This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of flucarbazone-sodium from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

### Important

Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE and WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT before using this product.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

#### **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

**Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours following application.**

Exception: PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of materials such as butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, natural rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, or nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, shoes plus socks.

#### **RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

For resistance management, **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** is a Group 2 herbicide [acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibiting herbicide]. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. Other resistance mechanisms that are not linked to site of action, but specific for individual chemicals, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural ( e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
  - (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
  - (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact UPL NA INC. at 1-866-673-6671.

## **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**EVEREST® 2.0 HERBICIDE** is labeled for use at 0.5-1.0 fluid ounce per acre in spring, durum and winter wheat. **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** controls wild oat, green foxtail, yellow foxtail, Italian ryegrass, windgrass, barnyardgrass, brome species and numerous broadleaf weeds, including redroot pigweed, wild mustard and shepherd's purse. **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** also suppresses additional grass and broadleaf weeds, including downy brome, and wild buckwheat.

**EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** is absorbed by foliage and roots of susceptible weeds, which cease growth soon after application. Weed emergence is not necessary for control due to the soil residual activity provided by **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE**. Maximum weed control is achieved one to two weeks after application, though susceptible weeds will stop growing and will no longer be competitive soon after application. For broader spectrum activity, **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** may be tank mixed with a broadleaf herbicide listed on this label. See **TANK MIXES** section for recommended products.

**Read the entire DIRECTIONS FOR USE before using EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE.**

This product is not recommended for use on flood irrigated fields

## **USE RESTRICTIONS**

- For use only in wheat.
- Make only one application per year.
- Grazing is prohibited in treated wheat fields within 15 days of application.
- Do not mix, load or clean spray equipment within 33 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- Do not apply within 50 feet of well-heads or aquatic systems, including marshes, ponds, ditches, streams, lakes, etc.
- Do not apply post emergence when rain is expected within the next hour after application.
- Do not allow this chemical to drift onto other crops.
- Do not harvest grain or straw for 60 days after the last application.
- Do not harvest wheat forage or hay until 15 days after the last application.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- For Idaho, use only in the counties of Benewah, Boundary, Bonner, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone. Use in all other counties of Idaho is prohibited.

## **POSTEMERGENCE USE DIRECTIONS** **FOR SPRING, DURUM AND WINTER WHEAT**

### **APPLICATION PROCEDURES**

### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Ensure the spray tank is clean. In-line strainers and nozzle screens should be clean and 50 mesh or coarser.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 to 1/2 full with clean water and begin agitation or bypass.

2. Add the appropriate rate of **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE**.
3. Add the broadleaf weed herbicide.
4. Add the surfactant.
5. Add micronutrients (if needed).
6. Fill the spray tank to the required level.
7. Maintain sufficient agitation during both mixing and application of **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE**.
8. Apply within 24 hours after mixing.

### Spray Drift

#### Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

#### Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications: Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gal/A (or 50 to 100 L/ha) at 30 to 50 psi to ensure proper weed coverage. Use nozzles that provide a medium to coarse size droplet for best coverage and drift control.

Aerial Applications: Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gal/A (or 30 L/ha). For best results, use a minimum of 5 gal/A (or 50 L/ha) under dry conditions or heavy weed infestations. Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage.

### SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.  
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.  
**IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE**

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

### **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

### **BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom**

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

### **RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

### **SHIELDED SPRAYERS**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

### **TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY**

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

### **TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS**

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

### **WIND**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

- Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

### **ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION**

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed in the following table:

<b>State</b>	<b>County</b>
Idaho	Idaho, Lewis, Nez Perce
Minnesota	Brown, Cottonwood, Goodhue, Jackson, Renville
Montana	Flathead, Lake
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Union, Wallowa, Washington, Yamhill
Washington	Asotin, Chelan, Cowlitz, Lewis, Lincoln, Spokane, Whitman
Wyoming	Laramie

For ground applications, the applicator must:

- Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities,  
OR

- Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets,  
OR
- Leave a 50-foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

- Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities,  
OR
- Leave a 350-foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

### USE RATES AND TIMING OF APPLICATION

Best weed control is observed when environmental conditions support vigorous growth of crop and weeds. Research has demonstrated that optimum wheat yield is obtained by early removal of grassy weeds.

Apply **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** to spring, durum and winter wheat from one leaf to jointing. Winter wheat applications can be made in the fall or spring.

Do not apply more than 1 fl oz/A of **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** (0.027 lb active ingredient (ai)/A flucarbazone-sodium) per year.

If PRE-PARE® HERBICIDE has been applied either preplant or preemergence to the crop, do not exceed a combined total of 0.027 pounds of active ingredient/acre of PRE-PARE HERBICIDE and **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** per year. Follow directions in the table, **Use Rates of EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE following a PRE-PARE HERBICIDE Application** for each product when used in the same growing season.

Use Rates of EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE following a PRE-PARE HERBICIDE Application	
PRE-PARE HERBICIDE Use Rate	Maximum EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE Use Rate
0.20 oz/A	0.65 fl oz/A
0.25 oz/A	0.60 fl oz/A
0.30 oz/A	0.50 fl oz/A

Do not make more than one post emergence application of **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** per year.

Rates of Application for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control (C) or Suppression (S)					
Target Grass Weed	Stage	EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE Rate			
		0.5 fl oz/A	0.75 fl oz/A	1 fl oz/A	PRE-PARE <sup>5</sup> fb EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE
Green Foxtail	1 to 4 leaves	C	C	C	C
Wild Oat	1 to 4 leaves		C <sup>1</sup>	C	C
Volunteer Tame Oat	1 to 4 leaves		C <sup>1</sup>	C	C
Barnyardgrass <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves		S	C <sup>4</sup>	C
Windgrass	1 to 4 leaves		C	C	C
Cheat (True Cheat)	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			C/S <sup>2</sup>	C
California Brome	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			C/S <sup>2</sup>	S

Rates of Application for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control (C) or Suppression (S)					
Target Grass Weed	Stage	EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE Rate			
		0.5 fl oz/A	0.75 fl oz/A	1 fl oz/A	PRE-PARE <sup>5</sup> fb EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE
Japanese Brome <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			C/S <sup>2</sup>	C
Rattail Fescue <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			S <sup>4</sup>	S
Downy Brome <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			S	S
Rescuegrass <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaves actively growing			S	S
Italian Ryegrass <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering		S	C <sup>4</sup>	C
Persian Darnel <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering		S	C <sup>4</sup>	S
Yellow Foxtail <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering		S	C <sup>4</sup>	S
Foxtail Barley <sup>3</sup>	1 to 4 leaf prior to tillering			S <sup>4</sup>	S
Target Broadleaf Weeds					
Redroot Pigweed	4 inch	C	C	C	C
Wild Mustard	4 inch	C	C	C	C
Black Mustard	4 inch		C	C	C
Blue Mustard	4 inch		C	C	C
Curly Dock	4 inch		C	C	C
Field Pennycress	4 inch		C	C	C
Flixweed	4 inch		C	C	C
Ladysthumb	4 inch		C	C	C
Pennsylvania Smartweed	4 inch		C	C	C
Shepherd's purse	4 inch		C	C	C
Tansy Mustard	4 inch		C	C	C
Tumble Mustard	4 inch		C	C	C
Volunteer Canola	4 inch		C	C	C
Wild Turnip	4 inch		C	C	C
Small Seeded False Flax	2 inch			S	S
Burr Buttercup	2 inch			S	S
Common Waterhemp	2 inch			S	S
Tall Wormseed Wildflower	2 inch			S	S
Wild Buckwheat	2 inch			S	S
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of low to moderate infestations. Use 1 fluid ounce per acre for high infestations</li> <li>Fall application control Spring application suppression</li> <li>Best activity is achieved by applying a basic blend adjuvant at 1% v/v or 1 quart of non-ionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.25 %v/v) + either liquid nitrogen fertilizer at 2 qt/A OR ammonium sulfate fertilizer at 1.5 lb/A.</li> <li>A tank mix with AUDIT<sup>®</sup> HERBICIDE or other herbicides containing Tribenuron is required to achieve control of these weeds.</li> <li>Column refers to weeds controlled or suppressed when using PRE-PARE HERBICIDE prior to crop emergence followed by a sequential application of <b>EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE</b>.</li> </ol>					

Wheat exposed to water logged or saturated soils or temperature extremes such as hot or freezing weather, drought, low fertility or plant disease immediately prior to or after application could result in unacceptable injury symptoms. Weed control may also be reduced by these same conditions.

### ADJUVANT USE RATES

**EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** as a standalone or tank mix treatment may be mixed with adjuvants according to the following recommendations. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, UPL NA Inc. recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant.

Specified Adjuvant Use Rates For Durum, Spring and Winter Wheat	
<b>EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE</b> alone or in tank mixtures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A high quality basic blend at 2-4 qt per 100 gal (0.5-1% v/v) is the preferred adjuvant for <b>EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE</b>.</li> </ul> <p>If a basic blend adjuvant is not available:</p>
	<p>Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>non-ionic surfactant at 1-2 qt per 100 gal (0.25-0.5% v/v)</li> <li>OR</li> <li>methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v.</li> </ul> <p>(It is recommended to use a liquid nitrogen fertilizer (28%UAN) at 1-2 qt/A or ammonium sulfate fertilizer (AMS) at 1-2 lb/A (8.5-17.5 lb/100 gal of spray solution) when using a non-ionic surfactant or methylated seed oil.)</p>
<b>EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE</b> with Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)-based Herbicides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Follow the adjuvant recommendations listed in this section unless restricted by the tank mix partner</li> </ul>

### TANK MIXES

For broader spectrum control of broadleaf weeds, **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** may be mixed with the broadleaf herbicides listed in the following table. Depending on the tank mix partner, an adjuvant may be included in the spray solution. See *ADJUVANT USE RATES* section.

With all tank mix partners, read and follow the use directions, rates, precautions, timing, recropping restrictions, grazing interval restrictions and recommendations on broadleaf herbicide and surfactant labels. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.

EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE Tank Mix <sup>1</sup> Partners	
AUDIT	Double Up <sup>®</sup> B+D
AUDIT 1:1	Express <sup>®</sup>
AUDIT 4:1	Finesse <sup>®</sup>
Affinity <sup>®</sup> Tank Mix	Harmony <sup>®</sup> Extra
Affinity BroadSpec	Harmony GT
Ally <sup>®</sup>	Hat Trick <sup>®</sup>
Ally Extra	Huskie <sup>®</sup>
Amber <sup>®</sup>	Outrider <sup>®</sup>
2,4-D Amine (4 lb/gal)	MCPA Amine or Ester
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (4 lb/gal)	Olympus <sup>™</sup>
2,4-D Lo Volatile Ester (6 lb/gal)	Peak <sup>®</sup>
Aim <sup>®</sup>	Starane <sup>®</sup>
Aim EW	Starane Flex

Bromoxynil (2 lb/gal)	Stinger <sup>®</sup>
Bromoxynil + MCPA (2 + 2 lb/gal)	SUPREMACY <sup>®</sup>
Bronate Advanced <sup>™</sup>	Orion <sup>®</sup>
Curtail <sup>®</sup>	WideMatch <sup>®</sup> (clopyralid+fluroxypyr)
Curtail M	Carnivore <sup>®</sup>
Banvel <sup>2</sup>	Weld <sup>®</sup>
Colt <sup>®</sup> AS	Deadbolt <sup>®</sup>
Colt <sup>®</sup> Salvo	FullDeck
Colt <sup>®</sup> Sword	Trump Card
<p><sup>1</sup> For tank mix partner rate directions follow the label of the tank mix partner. The tank mix must be used in accordance with the more restrictive label limitations and precautions for all pesticides used.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> If <b>EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE</b> is applied in a tank mix combination with a dicamba-containing broadleaf herbicide; grass control will be reduced, with the exception of green foxtail.</p>	

### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

#### **SPRAYER CLEAN-UP**

Clean sprayer using the following procedures:

1. Drain the tank and thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom and hoses with clean water especially all visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with water and add household ammonia to make a 1% v/v solution (1 gal/100 gal). Flush the hoses, boom and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Circulate for at least 15 minutes. Flush hoses, boom and nozzles once more and then drain the tank.
3. Clean nozzles and screens in a separate container using the 1% v/v solution of ammonia and water.
4. Repeat Step 2.
5. Rinse tank and flush boom and hoses with clean water.

Do not clean sprayer near desirable vegetation, wells or other water sources:

1. Dispose of all rinsate in accordance with pertinent regulations.
2. Check tank mix partner label for any additional clean-up procedures.

#### **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota**

<b>Crops</b>	<b>Interval for soils with a pH &lt; 8.0</b>	<b>Intervals for soils with a pH at or &gt; 8.0</b>
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months
STS Soybeans	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	9 months
Canola	9 months	9 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	9 months
Flax	9 months	9 months
Potatoes <sup>1</sup>	9 months	9 months
Safflower	9 months	9 months
Soybeans	9 months	9 months
Sugarbeets <sup>1</sup>	9 months	9 months
Alfalfa	11 months	18 months
Corn	11 months	11 months
Field peas	11 months	18 months

Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	11 months	18 months
Clearfield Lentils	18 months	18 months
Lentils	18 months	24 months
Oat	18 months	24 months
Sorghum or forage millet	18 months	18 months
Mustard	24 months	24 months

<sup>1</sup>Due to lower organic matter, seasonal moisture and irrigation practices, potatoes and sugarbeet grown in western North Dakota or South Dakota (west of highway 281) or Montana must not be planted until 24 months after application.

As **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on the CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of ND, MN, MT and SD a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

**CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington**

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH at or < 5.5	Intervals for soils with pH 5.6 - 7.5 <sup>1</sup>
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months
STS Soybeans	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	11 months
Canola	9 months	9 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	9 months
Flax	9 months	9 months
Safflower	9 months	9 months
Soybeans	9 months	9 months
Timothy	9 months	18 months
Alfalfa	11 months	18 months
Corn	11 months	18 months
Field peas	10 months	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	10 months	18 months
Clearfield Lentils	10 months	18 months
Lentils	18 months	24 months
Oat	18 months	24 months
Sorghum or forage millet	18 months	24 months
Mustard	24 months	24 months

<sup>1</sup>For soils with a pH greater than 7.5 rotate to wheat the following season then conduct a bioassay prior to other crops.

As **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for the states of ID, OR, and WA a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

**CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS for all other states where EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE is registered for use:**

Crops	Interval for soils with a pH at or < 6.5	Intervals for soils with a pH 6.6 - 7.5	Intervals for soils with a pH 7.6 – 8.0 <sup>1</sup>
Spring and Winter Wheat	0 days	0 days	0 days
Durum Wheat	4 months	4 months	4 months
Sunflower	4 months	4 months	9 months
STS Soybeans	4 months	6 months	6 months
Barley	9 months	11 months	18 months
Canola	9 months	9 months	11 months
Dry Edible Beans	9 months	11 months	18 months
Flax	9 months	9 months	12 months
Soybeans	6 months	9 months	12 months

Cotton	6 months	9 months	12 months
Alfalfa	9 months	18 months	24 months
Corn	9 months	15 months	18 months
Garbanzo bean (Chickpea)	9 months	15 months	18 months
Oat	9 months	18 months	18 months
Grain Sorghum	9 months	15 months	18 months
Millet or forage sorghum	9 months	15 months	24 months

<sup>1</sup>For soils with a pH greater than 8.0 rotate to wheat the following season then conduct a bioassay prior to other crops.

As **EVEREST 2.0 HERBICIDE** is degraded by soil microbes, environmental conditions that decrease microbial activity must be considered when making rotational cropping decisions. These environmental conditions include less than the 10 year average precipitation, cold temperatures within and following the cropping season, as well as soils with both low Organic Matter (OM) and high pH. If these conditions exist, or for crops not listed on **CROP ROTATION RESTRICTIONS** for all other states a soil bioassay may be necessary to ensure rotational crop safety. Previous herbicide history must be known prior to planting the crops listed in this section. Long-residual ALS inhibitors can remain for several years after application and increase the chance of rotational crop injury.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

### PESTICIDE STORAGE

Do not freeze. Store in a cool, dry place and in such a manner as to prevent cross contamination with other pesticides, fertilizers, food, and feed. Store in original container, keep tightly closed, and out of reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

### PESTICIDE DISPOSAL

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, pesticide spray or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER HANDLING

**Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons).**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**Rigid Non-refillable containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs).**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. After emptying product from container, either return container to UPL NA Inc. per instructions from UPL NA Inc. (1-800-438-6071), or rinse and either recycle or dispose of the container as follows:

**Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable).**

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

**Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g. Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, and Kegs).**

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

**Warranty and Disclaimer Statement**

The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks may arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off-target movement, unconventional farming techniques, the presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of UPL NA Inc., and can cause crop injury, injury to non-target crops or plants, ineffectiveness of the product, or other unintended consequences. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

UPL NA Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to UPL NA Inc., and is subject to the inherent risks described above.

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